

What is claimed is:

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1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which has at least 60% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, or a complement thereof;
 - b) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a fragment of at least 1000 nucleotides of a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, or a complement thereof;
 - c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 60% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - d) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2; and
 - e) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions.
 2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 which is selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, or a complement thereof; and
 - b) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the

amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising vector nucleic acid sequences.

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4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide.

~~5.~~ 5. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

6. The host cell of claim 5 which is a mammalian host cell.

7. A non-human mammalian host cell containing the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

8. An isolated polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

a) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:1;

b) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions;

c) a polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 60% homologous to a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, or SEQ ID NO:3; and

d) a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which has at least 60% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, or SEQ ID NO:5.

9. The isolated polypeptide of claim 8 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

10. The polypeptide of claim 8 further comprising heterologous amino acid sequences.

11. An antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8.

12. A method for producing a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

a) a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

b) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2; and

c) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions;

comprising culturing the host cell of claim 5 under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed.

13. A method for detecting the presence of a polypeptide of claim 8 in a sample comprising:

- a) contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds to the polypeptide; and
- b) determining whether the compound binds to the polypeptide in the sample to thereby detect the presence of a polypeptide of claim 8 in the sample.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the compound which binds to the polypeptide is an antibody.

15. A kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8 and instructions for use.

16. A method for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule in claim 1 in a sample comprising:

- a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule; and
- b) determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds to a nucleic acid molecule in the sample to thereby detect the presence of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 in the sample.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the sample comprises mRNA molecules and is contacted with a nucleic acid probe.

18. A kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 and instructions for use.

19. A method for identifying a compound which binds to a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising:

- a) contacting the polypeptide, or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a test compound; and
- b) determining whether the polypeptide binds to the test compound.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the binding of the test compound to the polypeptide is detected by a method selected from the group consisting of:

- a) detection of binding by direct detection of test compound/polypeptide binding;
- b) detection of binding using a competition binding assay; and
- c) detection of binding using an assay for Coch 5B2 activity.

21. A method of modulating the activity of a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising contacting the polypeptide or a cell expressing the polypeptide with a compound which binds to the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the activity of the polypeptide.

22. A method for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising:

- a) contacting a polypeptide of claim 8 with a test compound; and
- b) determining the effect of the test compound on the activity of the polypeptide to thereby identify a compound which modulates the activity of the polypeptide.

23. A method of treating a subject having a disorder characterized by aberrant COCH5B2 protein activity or nucleic acid expression, comprising administering to the subject a

COCH5B2 modulator such that the treatment of the subject occurs.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the disorder is DFNA9.

25. A method of determining if a subject mammal is at risk for a disorder related to, a lesion in a COCH5B2 gene or the misexpression of a COCH5B2 gene, comprising detecting, in a tissue of the subject, the presence or absence of a mutation of a Cock-5B2 gene.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the disorder is DFNA9.

27. A method of determining if a subject mammal is at risk for a disorder related to a COCH5B2 gene, comprising detecting, in a tissue of the subject, a non-wild type level of a COCH5B2 RNA or polypeptide.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the disorder is DFNA9.

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